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Christmas in the White House. The happiest man in the world yester-

day was probably the Hon. William Mc-Kinley, President of the United States. Enthroned in the hearts of the American people, as he has now the right to think himself. Chief Magistrate of the grandest Republic on earth at the beginning of the new century, he envied and could envy Looking down from the height of his

good fortune over the years of his busy life, the President can easily be perdoned the vanity inseparable from his position. He must have deserved well of his country or he would not have achieved his

We credit Mr. McKinley with this belief in the justice of fate, but sometimes we wonder if it really is his belief. Did his first Administration, even in his own mind, justify a re-election to the Presidency. Surrounded as he is, advised as he has been and will be, does he think himself competent to serve the American people during the next four years as they have a right to expect. The President takes his fellow-citizens seriously enough, but does he take himself seriously? That is the great question of the day.

Concerning Mr. MacVengh. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, once a Re-

publican, then a Mugwump, then a Democrat, again a Mugwump, and now about to rejoin the Republicans, will not be a member of the new McKinley Cabinet, Our reason follows:

Thiladelphia, Pa., Dec. 24.—Former Atterney General Wayne MacVeagh tonight denied the interview purporting to give his views on the authority of the Constitution regarding the power of the United States in recently acquired territory. He said: I have always believed in the conclusions reached by Mr. Froude, that if there one to be lesson which history clearly teaches it hat free nations cannot govern subject proving

If they are unable or unwilling to admit their endencies or share their wn Constitution, to stitution itself will fall in pieces from mer-impetence for its duties. I cannot understanabout not rejoice at seeing a stop to further elampliter, a general amount pro-ned, and the Philippine Islands, for the present issue, granted the same form of territorial comment as we have just established in the sandwich Islands and as our Territories have al-

That it time of peace the Constitution does follow, but procedes the flag, is as certain anything in this world can be, for in time of or the flag has no right to be anywhere but see the Constitution authorizes it to be, and that the constitution authorizes it to be, and it follows as the night follows the day that shatever is done under its folds must be done subject to the limitations the Constitution pre-scribes, for it is not the flag, but the Constitu-tion, which secures the blessings of liberty to purselves and our posterity."

Mr. MacVeagh is right, but he will never

What Hazing Really Is.

The "New York Sun" prints a somewhat exhaustive description of the metheds of hazing pursued at West Point, which is said to have been written by a person who has seen them in practice. The writer states that the plebe, when

bazing is in store for him, is required to report at some tent selected for the exercise. Here he is requested to "eagle." The movement in question, and the use to which it is put, are described as follows:

This exercise is executed by bending the knews as far as possible toward the ground and at the same time extending the arms out from the sides to the height of the shoulder, perpendituals with the body, and gently moving the hands up and dozen. The original position is then resumed and one 'earle' has been done. The movement, simple in itself, seem demonstrates that a number of muscles are called into play.

"The plebe soon becomes weary. Fifty apples undure failure."

pile in facell, seem demonstrates that a number of nuncles are called into play.

"The plabe soon becomes weary. Fifty eagles produce faligne; one fundred aching muscles. But the number required is tw'—that is, the indefinite number which can be done before consciounces recle or cramps ensue. Three hundred firms hundred are furned upon the plebs. Never does it happen that he succeeds in doing that many without a half being called by nature. The time soon comewhen in lowerings himself to the ground the muscles give out and he falls to his knees. Is the yearling satisfied? No; the fon has but just begun. The plebs occupants of the tent in which the 'soirce' is held are peremptorily ordered to east hum on his feet. That done he is told to leagh, again. Despair in his beart and face, he has no naternative and again begins his self-tor-tore. This time the end comes more quickly. The muscles, already overlaxed, give out again. He falls, is placed on his feet again, and going on. In delay four times, Sometimes the plebe faints. It is before so, for in that case fright causes the yearling to desise. In the event, however, of his continued resistance to collapse, the jearling at last tells him to 'course of that' and take a rest on the 'arrecher."

"stretcher" is a shelf extended from the faint of the strength of the Stage.

"the plebe some dening must have a strength and black a rest on the 'arrecher."

The Children of the Stage.

"stretcher" is a shelf extended from dre-pole of the tent.

idge-pole of the tent.

rests' by grasping the stretcher, one hand her side and suspending himself by his. The stretcher being about six feet from loor, he myst draw his feet well under him soure their free swing. The weight of the soon becames two much for the arms, which bearing the whole insuided. The fingers becaming the whole insuided. The fingers became the should attempt to 'deadheut' and no matter how well he ever does anything, he is told he is deadheuting—he is warned that if he lessens his hold be must drop to the floor on his knees. The danger of a two-foot drop on a hard floor nerves the piebe to further efforts, but at last, usually in three or four minutes, duyin he drops with a third on the plank floor. He is sudered back. If he cannot rise himself the tent occupants are ordered to 'put him there.' A minute passes, and again he fails. And so it goes on, usually through six or eight minutes of agony, and embracing semetimes four, five, and server plunges to the floor, each time on the knees.

seven plunges to the floor, each time on the knees.

"His each tent are two rectangular boxes about three feet in length and eighteen inches in cepth and width. These are the tent lockway. They take the place of drawers in which to stow articles. The exhausted plebs is now told to sit down on one of these and rest. He is told to sit on the extreme edge of the focker, hold his legs out parallel with the floor, and at the same time touch his toes with his finger tips. There are few positions more difficult or painful, yet the time allowed for this exercise is usually from five or eight minutes.

"Having endured this until allowed to to pick up the tent cleaning her and hold it out in trent of him. This bux is a heavy wooden attair, strongly beauth with metal, and used to held cleaning maternum of different sorts. Sometimes the rifle is made use of in this exercise instead of the box. The effect is the same, the arms give out. As in the reat of these amplements, the first signs of exhaustion do not serfifies. The lock, or rifle, must fall again and again from the weary arms.

"Toon the order, 'plebe, rest!' the man stands

sents," the hran age.

The box, or rife, must fall again aroun the warry arms.

"Thou the order, "plebe, rest!" the man stands on one leg and draws the other up as for as possible so that the knee forms a resing place for the elbow. The head is rested on the hand, for the elbow. The head is rested on the hand.

est' to be obtained. When four, five, or six | fectually from most bad company, and as a inner mass before relief is afforded, the injury

The advantage of thic information is that readers are obliged to take none of it on faith, so far as the painful naneredulous person can experiment with formances. But that is not all. There

he is released. In any case the less of weight is from the to eight pounds. Freed at last from the weight of clothing, the plebe stands half dazed and semi-conscious for a while. At last life returns to his body and with it control of the muscles. The degree of examstion which results varies of course with the length of time the bath is prolonged. Anything over twenty minutes will being on all the symptoms of pain mentioned. When a 'source' has a 'sweat hath' on its programme the bath usually comes first, and but little 'exercise' is given when it is over. Sometimes, however, even this mark of humanity is oversteeped, and the 'box,' the 'stretcher,' and 'exgle' are ordered as soon as the piebe again gets control of himself.'

Even this is not the last on the list of

Even this is not the last on the list of the newcomer's tribulations. There is injure digestion. It is "qualifying" and is thus described:

"At each table are seated men from all classes, and here the yearling carries on his amusement at the expense of the digestive organs of the pelebe. In feeding so many, there must be of course a sameness in the food served, and there are a number of dishes which a plebe must 'quality' on before he is permitted to enjoy them in peace, the is required to 'quality' on cammal, sponge cake, prunes, pie, and, most disagreeable of all, a diest styled 'sammy.' This is bread soaked in molasses. After a morning's hard drill the plebe, hungry, and tired, sits down at table and is ordered to quality on 'sammy.' It means that he is to make his meal on bread and most eat eight image slices of bread seaked theroughly in the sweet liquid, li he is unable to do it the first time see has to try again until success attends. * * Usually it is two or three days before the plebe gets over the effects of such as unnatural diet. When, as is often the case, a 'soirce' follows on top of such a weel, the result is almost invariably the retiring of the plebe to the hospital for an extended period of time."

If the budding soldiers were taken to part a little more on his see, and be the time. "At each table are scated men from all classes,

even unhealthy-they might be defended But he enjoys it to the full. As Mr. on the ground that they were being Dooley remarks: prepared for future hardships. Even prepared for future hardships. Even so, there is some reason to doubt whether a growing and immature youth should te exposed to evils which he may endure safely as a grown man. But none of these unpleasant experiences resembles the trials which the young men may have to go through in the service. It is possible that the health of Napoleon might have given out if, as a boy, he had been put through a course of this kind of training. There is one more paragraph of part.

"His pitcher is in th' papers inty mernin', an' his sermons is a directlyr iv places it sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places it sumproving the the service in the paper and the service is a directlyr iv places it sumproving the this sermons is a directlyr iv places it sumproving the there is one hard each to the service is a directlyr iv places it sumproving the this sermons is a directlyr iv places it sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is a directlyr iv places iv sumproving the service is an improving the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and me hame will go down to the world, and the service is a directly and the s

There is one more paragraph of particular interest, and it has to do with the West Point fight. A boy is, by the testimony of several cadets in the Booz case, considered a coward if he refuses to

ment of the writer above quoted; "Despite all ever said to the contrary the be Attorney General in this Administra-tion. Never! is no fairness in a West Point fight, when it has for participants a 'called out' picke on the cone side and an upper classman on the other. Any picke is liable to 'calling out.' It matters

the same weight. But here is the state-

one one who has taken a dalke to him, and poly one one who has taken a dalke to him, and poly one one who has taken a dalke to him, and poly one of the world does not want to be too pure. It interferes with business as man whose weight is the same. Here the equality ends. The yearling sent out is the best fighter in the whole class of that weight. Besides having had the benefit of a year of hard training in the West Point gynnasium under a most efficient instructor, he is a man who has proved himself a finished boxer, a hard hitter and a man capable of taking severe punishment. Coupled suff this he is usually one who has been training for work an energency, has been 'boning' and a parker classify the first man and the price of the poly of the same and the poly of the poly of

youth would consider Grant a coward if he refused to stand up and allow Fitzsimmons to pummel him, but the world and blackguardly, and it is asserted that English public schools are uncivilized to permit such things; yet it may be noted that things such as young Stalky and his friends condemned as bullying are, according to this account of West Point

The "knuckling," "rocking to sleep, and "cock fighting" described by the Stalky crew as the invention of brutal buillies of a bygone generation, are not a bit worse

The Children of the Stage

There was a Christmas performance a day or two ago, at a New York Theatre given entirely by children of the stage. It was, of course, largely attended by children, and it may suggest to the thoughtful person the question whether these youngsters ought to be trained for the profession which most of them are likely to follow, or enjoined from going on the stage by some law as that advocated by the Gerry Society.

It is a well-known fact that the major ity of the great actors and actresses of this age and of past generations have begun stage life early, many of them being the children of actors, and taking party, which is so largely sustained by the "baby parts" before they could speak This was the case with Jefferson, the Booths, Ellen Terry, and many others. The experience thus gained gives the young actor a familiarity with technicalfties, and an ease of manner which is otherwise somewhat difficult to acquire. Like the musician, the actor does his work most easily when he has had many years of thorough training, and when, in addition to natural taste and inclination there is inherited genius, it seems as i it might be just as well to foster this instead of subjecting the child to the restraints and constraints of an education designed primarily for a different tem

Much is said of the unfortunate influence of stage life on a young child. To this it may be replied that the effect of such assoclations depends largely on the parent. A known to history mainly wise father or mother can guard a child ef- ment before the Supreme Court.

general thing, even vicious men and womon will respect the efforts of a parent to keep a child from acquiring evil habits Moreover, if the parents are not pureminded and wise, keeping the child off ture of the exercises is concerned. Any the stage is not going to keep it from evil associations. It simply confines the assosimself and see how long he thinks he ciations to home and perhaps school life. could endure the fatigue of these per- The child of an actor or actress can, in the nature of things, seldom be with its father and mother unless it travels with the

formances. But that is not all. There is the "sweat bath."

"The 'sweat bath."

"The 'sweat bath." is an extreme sorm of human, and is well described by its name. On days when the temperature is highest and the amosphere closes, it is a form of hang in which exquisite torture is administered. The plebe, in fatigue uniform, is usually ordered to put on his rain cent that. This is a heavy and hot machinosh. Then sandher plebe is tool to put about him a connectable, them an other, and so on till all the bedding of the tent is used. There are as a rule four heavy comfortables and four army blankets in a tent. Sometimes there is more and never less.

"Wrapped in besiding till his identity is lost, with tent walls battened down that no air may reach him, under that dead weight of clothing ever givening greater, the plebe stands and sweats. In streams the water pours down his face. Cave his whole body he perspires as freely. Rapidly, underclothing, uniform, rain coat, first layer of bedding are wet through. The disconfort of the awful heat is forgotten as new aganies present themselves. The weight of clothing of the shoulders makes breathing difficult. Pasting causes. The circulation almost costes in the upper part of the body. Numbness follows, and soon the plebe recis. He is checked from falling by threats from his stature brother army offices. So be bodds on.

"In such circumstances time passes slowly, and trough, twenty-five, and thirty minutes for ture thus thrust on him seem ages. At last he is released, in any case the loss of weight is from five to right pounds. Freed at last from the to right pounds, the plebe stands last daned and semi-conscious for a while. At the life teture to his body and with it control can be controlled to the body and with it control can be weight of clothing, the plebe stands last daned and semi-conscious for a while. At the last is prolonged. Arching over twenty to make broaden when the control of the single is the last prolonged as a control of the clear of the massless. The degree

Bryan and Cleveland It may be that Mr. Bryan will do Mr

Cleveland the honor to answer his latest ambiguities at the Lincoln banquet tonight, but we doubt it. Between such a man as William J. a form of hazing eminently calculated to Bryan and such a man as Grover Cleveland there is nothing in common either in hon-

esty, patriotism, or devotion to the public good. The one is trying to build up what

inally it is two or three days before the plebe gets over the effects of such an unnatural diet. When, as is often the case, a 'soirer' follows on top of such a west, the result is almost invariably the retiring of the plebe to the hospital for an extended period of time."

If the budding soldiers were taken to some tropical climate in which all these things must be endured in the course of business—where the food, climate, and accommodations were uncomfortable and even unhealthy—they might be defended.

"His pitcher is in th' papers ivry mornin', an'

The spectacle now presented in New York would be most encouraging to a stranger, but the seasoned citizen is no fight when challenged. It is claimed that more convinced of the ability of the nonthe fight is fair, both parties being of partisan Committee of Fifteen to reform a vicious system than he is of the sincerity of the Tammany Hall Committee in going to their aid. Purists tire easily and just in proportion to the amount of energy they display at the outset. Tammany knowing this, marks time with a great stamping of feet-and waits.

boss crusader finds that he's alone in Sociom.

The truth is, New York does not want to be too pure. It interferes with business average capitalty of one of our Ar as well as with that sense of luxury in cars. Under the circumstances the short time in which this mighty undertaking ers a part of his birth-right. Mr. Dooley understands this. "Vice ain't so had, afther Brocklyn, and the cars necessary

rampant, says uan la ad. Sure, ye're right, says another. 'I haven't sold a single pink shirt since that man Parkers closed th' fare games,' says he. Th' theayter business ain't what it was whin ing out.

"The outcome of these fights is always more less serious. Sometimes broken jawbones are result, and frequently the bones of the hands of the fights, be it remembered, are intend gloverned by Marquis of Queensberry dies. The whipped party almost always reports the hospital."

It may be that the average West Point it may be that the average West Point and it may be that the average West Point and it is reliable be about all there is of it. New

This is about all there is of it. New York needs an honest mayor and an honest in general would hardly be of that opinion. Incidents recorded in "Stalky & Co." never get either in Platt and Croker's brutal day, she smilingly resigns herself to her fate.

> It is the general consensus of opinion in New York, that the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has been the poorest Governor who has occupied the Executive Mansion at Albany for thirty years. There is no one to compare him to, but Black, and Black is now regarded as infinitely his superior both in brains and honesty of purpose. Black made no pretences. All of Roosevelt's have been stripped away.

> The fault in the English contention in the isthmian canal dispute is basic. Great Britain is not "a great North American power' and it never has been since the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Syndicate Rule in South Africa (From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)

rament will not venture to carry out its prom ise of putting a large portion of the burden of the expense of the Boer war on the South African gold mines. The reason given is that in the face of a solid Dutch sentiment against the Govern ment it would be unwise to weaken the Britisl ing syndicates. Symbicate rule in South Africa

The Death Penalty for Kidnapers.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) Death on the gallous of a flend who will sub threatening to burn out a child's eyes unless be ransomed can bardly compensate a mother for her heartache and her agenizing suspense. The State cannot requite her to for her suffering or re-

The next General Assembly will have the back-ing of public sentiment if it amends the laws making kidnaping for ransom punishable lo

Griggs in History.

(From the Wheeling Register.) Attorney General Griggs' interpretation of the deas of the men who framed the Constitution of the United States continues to be the greatest wonder of a closing century. Griggs will be known to history mainly through his late argu-

AMERICAN WORK IN INDIA.

by Our Mechanics. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.-Another great American engineering feat has been accomplished and the viaduct which spans the Gokteik gorge in India will stand as an enduring monument of the Pennsylvanla Steel Company's skill in bridge building. It is not the first great under taking of the bridge and construction department of this company, but it has at tracted attention throughout the world by reason of the difficulties in the way of a successful completion of the work. Thou sands of miles distant from the plant of the company at Steelton, and with in-numerable obstacles to be overcome before the construction of the vinduct could be even commenced, it required sublime courage to invade the enemy's country and suatch from English competitors the contract for a vinduet of this character on an English railroad. Following close ly upon the heels of the Atbara Bridg contract, also won over British bridge builders by another Pennsylvania com pany, the foreign bidders stood agape and it should not be a matter of surprise that they are now considering the remov al of their plants to this side of the At-

The British Government having invited

proposals for the building of a visduct across the Gokteik gorge, a wild and pic-turesque rift in the Shan Hills of Burmah about eighty miles east of Mandalay, Pennsylvania Steel Company secured the contract at a figure approximately \$700,000. The site of the bridge is about 150 miles inland from Rangcon, the principal sea-port of Burmah. J. V. W. Reynders, superintendent of the bridge and construc-tion department of the company, prepared the preliminary drawings and estimates. the preliminary drawings and estimates, and a representative was sent to London to submit the proposal and explain any-thing which needed explanation. Chiefly for the reason that the Pennylvania Com-pany agreed to complete the work in such a brief space of time was the contract given to the American bidder. It was thought by the foreign bidders that the Pennsylvania Company would surely fail, but a cablegram just received states that the viaduet has been accepted by the Brit-ish Government. J. C. Turk, of New York, as resident engineer and agent of the con tractor, has had personal direction of the construction work in India, and having at-tended to the formalities incident to trans-ferring the viaduct to the Government, he is now on his way home with others of the American force, including Louis N. Gross, The wonderful steel traveler used in

the construction work was the original design of F. W. Cohen, the assistant superintendent of the bridge department of the Stecton works, where it was made and shipped to Rangoon with the first con-signment of materials. This colossal This colossal crane had the unprecedented overhang of 161 feet and weighed 160,000 pounds. It was built of iron and steel and was capable of lifting a girder weighing twenty-five tons. With this buge machine the towers of the viaduct were erected, and as fast as one span was completed it was pushed along to the next, picking up from the ground hundreds of feet below the various parts necessary to finish another section of the work. In this way the gorge was spanned without the loss of one man and with no serious accident. The viaduet is 2,200 feet long and 320 feet high in the centre of the gorge, but the central tower rests upon a wonderfu natural bridge, the river flowing through a natural tunnel 520 feet below. Twenty green of the construction force left the works of the company at Steel-

ton in the summer of 4899, sailing from New York on the Majestic on August 23 of that year. Ten more followed on the Teutonic hast February. The erection of the vinduct was started on December 1, 1899 and completed October 16 this year Since the latter date the traveler had to be removed, the tools shipped and some riveting and painting done. There were employed thirty Americans, fifteen Europeans, and about 400 natives. To obtain these it was necessary to send a man all over India and Bormah. The natives are worked in gangs, each gang controlled by malstri. They were paid about 24 cent Great trouble was encountered at the

outset on account of a flood which inerrorted communication between Man dalay and the site of the operations, and also on the main line to Rangoon. make matters worse, the railroad used to transport the materials was a narow-gauge line with a gade of one The matransport it would make a train one and a half miles long. It included the structural iron and steel, a complete pneumatic plant, four holsting engines, seventy coils of rope, the steel travel other appliances to facilitate. This material was shipped in the work. three vessels to Rangoon, and the total weight was about 5,000 tons, exclusive of the erection outfit, which weighed 250

Until recently the gorge which the bridge spans was a wilderness and the company was compelled to transpor special clothing, portable houses. stores, and other necessary articles for the Americans. The climate was very In the morning it was clear and hot and by noon it was almost im possible to work in the sun. During the afternoon there would be a steady down-pour and at night, owing to the rain and the high altitude, it would be so cold that heavy blankets were necessary. But the Americans were able to withstand the vagaries of the climate very well lied, however, and three other

turned home. The viaduct is on what is known as the Mandalay-Kunlon Ferr; Reilway, a diels-ion of the Burmah railways. The towers are built of double track, but only two lines of girders, for single track, havbeen placed in position. These are on one side of the tower and two or more line: will be required when it comes to double tracking. This railway, however, is under Government control and it is also a high-way from Mandalay to Kunion, which made it necessary to build a solid floor with railing so that pedestrians could walk over the viaduet. The natural bridge on which the central towers rest is only a little wider than the base of the highest

now completed and turned over to the British Government the bridge is one of the highest, if not the highest, in use on any railroad in the world. The high est point on the Kinzua viaduet in this State is 306 feet; while the Guktelk viaduct is 320 feet; the Kinzua structure is 2,052 feet long and that over the Gokteik gorge 2,260 feet. The viaduct opens a direct road from Rangoon, the scaport of Burmah, to China,

An American Soldier. (From the St. Pant Dispatch.)

al Chaffee has endured hardn cutly his "offensive" not to Count Walds directly ngainst the horizing of the imper-reations and indirectly against all hostin in China, has slocked the sensitive surfa-

The Origin of Pall Mall

(From the Pail Mail Bulletin.)

Norman monks, by whom it was infloanced bary, The observant Pepys, in his famous Diary, makes mention of it thus:
"April 2, 1601. Into St. James' Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport."

A TRUST IN JOURNALISM.

Highest Viaduct in the World Built Editor Harmsworth on the News paper of the Future. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- Mr. Alfred

inrmsworth, editor and proprietor of the "London Daily Mail," who is a passenger in the Teutonic due in New York tomorrow, has centributed to the January number of the "North American Review article of striking interest on what calls "The Simultaneous Newspapers of the Twentieth Century." Mr. Harms-worth expresses the opinion that in spite of all the progress that has been made in the development of the newspaper hith-erto, we are still merely at the fringe of journalistic development. Mr. Harmsworth believes that the fu-

ture newspaper will have few or no ilstrations and suggests that with our improved machinery it will be possible to issue the newspaper of the future in the form of a small magazine. Mr. Harmsworth's most striking suggestion, however, is contained in the following para-"My idea of the newspaper of the

twentieth century may be thus expressed in brief: Let us suppose that one of the great American newspapers, under the ontrol of a man of the journalistic ability of Delane, the greatest of the form-er editors of the 'London Times,' cer-tainly the greatest political editor in the history of journalism, backed by an organization as perfect as that of the Stand-ard Oil Company, and issued simultancousty each morning in, say, New Boston, Chicago, Pittaburg, St. Louis Philadelphia, and other points in America, or at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Belfast, and New-

castle in Great Britain.
"Is it not obvious that the power uch a paper might become such as we have not yet seen in the history of the press? And would not such a journal effectually revive the waning influence of the newspaper upon the life and thought of the nation? The thing is not as improbable as it sounds. The whole tendency of the times, both in America and Great Britan is toward the concentration of great affairs in the hands of a

The methods by which such journals would be established, he says, would be precisely those that are employed in the formation of the ordinary trust

NEW YORK'S EXCISE LAW.

Immense Returns in Taxes to th Empire State Treasury.

ALBANY, Dec. 25 .- According to statement of Commissioner of Excise Henry B. Lyman, concerning the operation of the State Excise law, commonly known as the Raines law, \$61,289,275 have been collected in excise taxes since the law went ito operation. In this connection he says:
"In addition to the enormous revenue allected the statistics show a marked de collected the statistics show a marked de-crease in arrests for drunkenness within the State, being for the last year nine to the one thousand population, instead of twelve to the one thousand population, as under the last year of the old law. The decrease in drunkenness appears to have been in about the same proportion as the decrease in the places licensed to sell, so decrease in the places licensed to fell, so that there is an improvement from the moral standpoint as well as from the con-sideration of revenue derived. The total receipts during the last year

under the old law were \$3,172,376. The receipis each year under the new law were First year, \$11,245,374; second year, \$12, 372,340; third year, \$12,633,981; fourth year, \$12,686,656; from May 1 to November

20, 1900, inclusive, \$12,351,522 Notwithstanding the large increase in revenue under the liquor tax law, the number of places where liquor was sold have been decreased from 23,437 to 27,130, a de-crease of £,367."

A STATUE OF NATHAN HALE. Subscriptions for the Monument on

the Yale Campus. NEW YORK Dec. 95 - About \$1,200 has

thus far been raised for a monument to be there is strong reason why the alarm thus far been raised for a monument to be erected on the Yale campus in memory of Nathan Hale, who was graduated from the should have made so deep an impression of whom-for her Prince of Denmark-college with the claus of 1773. Among on the public mind throughout the United was Miss Marriott. The great America. W. C. Witherbee.

Stephen A. Douglas in the Bear Skin. (From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Mr. William C. Morris, the well-known insurance man, was exchanging reminisenses with me the other day, when something was said about Stephen A. Douglas, "You know that Douglas," said Mr. Mor-ris, "like many other great statesmen of his day, sometimes drank to excess, and in his frolies with the boys forgot all about natorial dignity. I saw him gloriously

head nor tangle his legs. "In this little Illinois town he lost his

uilibrium for once.
'After drinking many hours with scores expectedly collapsed

A moment before he stood like a granite statue. Then, without the slightest warning, he was a shapeless lump of boozy humanity, lolling in a big arm chair.

Mahmute dog takes the place of railroads and slages and all the more advanced boozy humanity, lolling in a big arm chair. The reckless revelers had just sense enough to know that Douglas was drunk, and their next step was a practical joke, which was a disgrace to the town.
"In front of a drug store stood a big stuffed bear. The drunken mob pulled him down. They ripped him open and

"It was 2 o'clock in the morning, and the sober citizens then on deck were too few in number to do anything. "The town boys had their way. They jammed the unconscious Senator into the

noisy hitarity until daylight.
"Occasionally the bear would give a lurch
forward, but the bystanders straightened
him up again. The Senator's snorts and
grunts were so decidedly bearish that the
boys were delighted.

"That was the meanest practical joke I ever saw," said Mr. Morris in conclu-sion, "but it was also the funniest. "Only a very great man could have out-lived it. But Douglas was such a gequine pairlot, and a man of such remarkable

billity, that the people gladly overlooked Cut and Housed Her Own Corn.

(From the Minneapolis Times.) n. S. D., Dec. 16. Because she procure help for the gathering

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Several Representatives in Congress grouped in the lobby of the Riggs House last night, after touching lightly on many themes, settled into a discussion of the bill recently introduced by Representative Shafroth providing that on and after January 1, 1903, the metric system of weights and measures shall be the leval standard in the United States. The opinion expressed was that though the pres ion expressed was that though its years and awkward, and the decimal system light and simple, and that though the bill has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Weights and Measures, it has a hard fight ire it. It was said that the prospect

before it. It was said that the prospect of its adoption is not bright. One member remarked that the United States may be said to have been even before France in the adoption of at least a portion of the metric system. In 1785 Congress adopted the decimal system of money, with the dollar as the unit, whereas the metric system proper was not adopted by France until 1785. The basis of the metric system, the metre, was determined by two eminent French astronomers and mathematicians and is exactly one-forty-millionth part of the circumference of the earth on the meridian of Paris. The metre is 3.37 inches longer than the Ameritre is 3.37 inches longer than the Ameri-can yard. It is the standard of the measures of length and all other measures are based upon it. The unit of capacity is one litre, which is the cube of one-tenth of a meire. The unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water.

A standard metre was constructed in 1799 by an international commission representing France, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Suain Savov, and the

erland, Denmark, Spain, Savoy, and the Roman, Cissipine and Ligurian Republics. It was made of platinum and was depra-ited in the Palace of Archives in Paris to be the definite basis of the metric system forever.

The use of the metric system was de-clared obligatory in France on Novem-ber 2, 1801, but the French people were not prepared for so sudden a change, and in 1812 a compromise was adopted which lasted until 1837. In that year a law was passed making the use of the metric sys-tem obligatory and ordering its enforce-ment after January, 1840. At present its universally used by France, as well as by all European nations, except Great Britain, where it is allowed, but not com pulsory. Russia was the last of the great Powers to make the change, having put the metric system into force only a few weeks ago. On this continent the metric system has been adopted by Mexico, Bra-zil, Chili, Peru and other of the South and Central American Republics. At the present time England and the United States are left practically alone as the only two civilized nations which have not adopted

Representative Gaines, of the Hermitage district of Tennessee, said at the Riggs House last night that he receives many letters daily from Washingtonians, congratulating him upon his efforts in behalf of the preservation of the Mall from railroad occupation, and pointing out the fact that as the Senate bill for the abolition of grade crossings on the Baltimore and Ohio within the city was passed by the House it gives no right of action against the Covernment by property holders for dam-age to abutting property caused by change of grade. Mr. Gaines calls attention to the fact that while the Constitution prohibits the taking of private property without just and reasonable compensation, the damage to property by change of grade of streets has been construed not to be a "taking." A decision of this character is found in the case of Smith against the city of Washington, reported in 20th How-ard. Mr. Gaines said that during the dis-cussion of the bill Mr. Pearre, in charge of the measure, informed him that there is no statute providing a remedy for real no more like a young man than a coat and estate holders whose property is damaged by a change of grade made under authority Homeo, and was followed by Charlotte estate holders whose property is damaged by a change of grade made under authority of the United States.

Glendon S. MacWatts, an English tour-

the decimal system of weights and meas-

those who have pledged themselves to contribute to the fund are Arnold W. Cat- the greatest beer drinkers in the world, in '62, \$500; Chauncey M. Depew, \$100; It is a comman error, he said, to award forgotten. Prince Hal, in Shakespeare's Arthur Matthewson. '58, \$100; Andrew this distinction to the German race. Not "King Henry IV" has been tried by womake matters worse, the railroad target from the materials was a narow-gauge line with a gade of one of our American capacity was forty tons less than the average capacity of one of our American cars. Under the circumstances the about the definition of the German fact. Not the definition of the German fact, while the imports of the Children factors and the continuous continuous that the factor of the United States Supreme Court, the second of the German fact. Not this distinction to the German fact, which can be called by the second of the German fact. Not this distinction to the German fact. Not the design factor of the Children factor of the Children factor of the Children factor. Not the German factor of the Children factor of the wordell, Seth Low, Theodore P. Hall, and lishman, a German only drinks 27.1 gal-bly with Samuel Foote's Lady Pentwearle V. C. Witherbee.

Peter Flint is treasurer of the Hale Frenchman 5.5 gallons. Because of the tatue fund. He has been at work raising number of brewers in the peerage cynics and other men to act, and since his time to the suggested that the peerage be called we have had actors making fame and for-Peter Flint is treasurer of the Hale statue fund. He has been at work raising money since last month. Members of the have suggested that the peerage cynics have suggested that the peerage be called the statue by Hillam Ordway Partridge were approved by the college two years ago. The final statue in plaster is nearing completion. A number of Yale men have seen his model and have expressed themselves as being satisfied with it.

Frenchman 5.5 gallons. Because of the number of the peerage cynics and other men to act, and since his time number of Commons, too, beer is a potent element. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Mr. Maethade was an actor tried to play a serious woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the purchase that the peerage cynics, and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the wide and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the part and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the suggested that the peerage cynics, and other men to act, and since his time number of the wrote several woman's parts for himself and other men to act, and since his time number of the bave suggested these usugested that the peerage cynics, and other men to act, and since his time number of the part and other men to act. interest is one that must always be counted with the greatest assidulty at general elections. Mr. MacWatts says that the present agitators for pure beer have much to contend with. To them pure beer means beer brewed only from barley malt and hops. When Mr. Gladstone repealed the malt tax in 1880 brewers at once availed themselves so largely of this freedom in the choice of ingredients that a pure beer party soon sprang up. Year after year they introduced a bill into the House of Commons, but it was always he had made a great speech.

The Senator at that time had an iron constitution. He could work harder and drink more than any of his contemporaties, and his excesses did not muddle his head nor tangle his less.

Thrown out. The brewers were too strong. Today the scores of deaths and the thousands of cases of sickness give the respectively. To play it he would have to be as old as Mme. Bernhardt, and look as young as Miss Adams; the requisite combination will be difficult to find. But can be all our tangle his less. House of Commons, but it was always

B. H. Smithson, of Alaska, was speaking at the Raleigh last night of sled dogs and of tough old topers—drinking champagne. railroads in Alaska. He said that from brandy, and whisky, the 'Little Giant' un-Unalaska northward to Point Barrow and the mouth of the Mackenzie River the Makamute dog takes the place of railroads means of locomotion. Ever since the days
of the Russian pioneers the dog has been
almost the sole dependence of travelers in
Alaska in winter, and he has been the
friend of the white man and the native alike. Dogs will be used more than ever before in this region during the present winter, for every year the population of adventurous and hardy white men increases, and every winter there is more traveling from place to place, difficult and dangerous as it may be.

bear skin and stitched it up.

"Then they propped the hortel lobby and stood around it in a state of wild and unity hilarity until daylight.

"Occasionally the bear would also. tocracy and pedigree should command so high a price as \$300. Nevertholess native dogs such as are used in large numbers in the region every winter for traveling. and brought such figures at Nome last year.
It the Prices ranging from \$75 to \$150 were common. There is no reason, said Mr. Smithson, to look for lower prices this winter. boys were delighted.

To the early morning hours, when the bear left his chair, and gave chase to his formentors, swearing at them in good, his formentors, swearing at them in good, line tempters are sweat into spasms of glee, and it was difficult to induce them to rip open the bear skin and put the furious Senator to bed.

That was the meanure practical loke.

Start was the meanure practical loke.

Sea If possible the dogs from Siberia are

riety as are found on this side of Behring Sea. If possible the dogs from Siberia are wilder and fercer in disposition than those on the American side, but for all purposes of travel they are neither better nor worse than the Alaskan dogs. The Siberian dogs were sold in Nome, and this winter they will be drawing sieds loaded with miners' provisions up the Yukon to Dawson, per-haps, or, it may be, up the Behring coast to Port Clarence and Cape York and back

Rewarding the Faithful. (From the Hartford Courant.)

The President says there will be an extra session of the Seate next spring. That means new and important appointments, needing con-firmation.

THE RED CROSS WITHDRAWS. Not to Hold as End of the Century

Celebration. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- The joint committee of the municipal assembly anpointed to arrange the celebration of the opening of the new ceatury on New Year Eve met yesterday in the council rom-mittee room of the City Hall and refused mittee room of the City Hall and refused to grant the request of the Red Cross, made through Frank D. Highee, that the committee take up the purposed celebration to be held under the auspices of the society in Madison Square Garden on New Year Eve. The committee referred Mr. Highee to the Sub-Committee on Flau and Scope, which, it is said, will follow the instructions of the whole committee.

Mr. Highee asked at the hearing that

Mr. Highee asked at the hearing that the committee take the lease of Madison Square Garden off the hands of the society for that night, and use Sousa's Band, which it has engaged. He further Asked that the committee purchase a batch of greetings from rulers and other person-ages of note all over the world, the gath-ering of which cost the society \$11,000,

Mr. Highes said.

Chairman Sulzer pointed out that this one item alone would prevent the acceptance of the proposition. The municipal assembly appropriated only \$2,500 for the elebration.

Mr. Highee announced after this refusal that there will be no Red Cross celebra-tion on New Year Eve. The society will postpone the affair until March i, he anniversary of the acceptance of the Red Cross Treaty by the United States, and will welcome the co-operation by the com-mittee in the latter celebration.

mittee in the latter celebration.

A circular was received by the committee yesterday, signed by Dr. Louis Weyland, President of the United German Singing Societies; John W. Fleck, President of the Beethoven Mannerchor, and Edmund O. Braendie, inviting the various singing societies of the city to cooperate in the New Year celebration. Chairman Sulzer estimates that at least 1 200 singers will participate in the cele-1,200 singers will participate in the cele-

WOMEN WHO PLAY MEN.

Comparative Analysis Based on Recent Productions.

(From the New York Sun.) Two actresses in this city, one a French woman, Sarah Bernbardt, the other an American, Maude Adams, are playing the hero in a play written in French espe-cially for the foreigner, and especially translated for the American. The part is one requiring dramatic, if not tragic, force: but it was written for a woman, and for years it will be acted only by wo m. When, in time, it becomes obtain-able by any theatrical company on pay-ment of royalties, it will be assumed by ambitious actresses, just as in old time they tried their 'prentice hands on Juliet.

Breeches parts are common enou stage history. Shakespeare's plays tain four famous roles of this kind: Rosalind imogen, Viola, and Julia. In all of these the woman assumes masculine attire. After Shakespeare other writers produced plays with similar roles. Peg Woffington perhaps was the first actress to play a man's part, not a mere "breech-es part." In Farquhar's "Constant Cou-ple" she acted the part of Sir Harry Wildair, originally performed by Robert Wilks; and in 30 manly a fashion that at least one young woman fell in love with the player—or is said so to have fallen. Theatrical history does not say who col-lowed Mrs. Woffington in playing men's parts. For years Sir Harry was the only part so written and so acted. It was not until very recent times that a serious male part was essayed by a woman. In 1838 Ellen Tree acted a role created only two months earlier by Macready, Ion, in Talfourd's tragedy of that name. Of her acting, the actor wrote: "Miss Tree's performance is a very pretty effort, and a very creditable woman's effort, but it is Cushman; and occasionally since then unterrified actresses have tried the part that is said to call for the passion of twenty-one and the wisdom of seventy. ist, said at the Arlington last night that

It was Miss Cushman, too, who played 'Harriet' first of women; to be followed The great American

ter is beyond her powers.
Will an actor ever play the Duke of sen, if ever Foote's comedies should be revived? Hardly; she has not the comic power to make them real. So with "L'Aiglen;" not really epicene, thou written for a woman, it can hardly may be for a man's role on the stage.

"A grown man can't learn the river," said an old-time pilot, chatting over his experiences the other day. "He's begin when he's a boy and get it into his brain until turns of the water become as familiar to him as A B C to a schoolmaster. Memoriz-ing a lot of soundings don't do him any good, because the shoals are changing all the time. It's like this: When a man has been married long enough he gets to know the disposition of his wife, and learns to steer clear of things that would rile her, taking his bearings by a hundred and one taking his bearings by a hundred and one little signs that an outsider would never notice. That's the way with river piloting. A pilot gets so well acquainted with the disposition and peculiarities and temper of the old Mississippi that he learns to keep, away from shallows, even if he hasn't been over the course for months and all sorts of changes have taken place viscals was gone. They can't fell exactly since he was gone. They can't tell exactly how they do it themselves, because it has come with them to be more of an instinct than a trade, and to say that a man can pick up such things from books and charts or any experience short of the experience of a lifetime is all nonsense. "One oueer thing shout a shoul is that a ship will run away from it to a certain

extent. When it gets near the water seems to act as a sort of wedge and pushes it away, and a man who knows his business away, and a man who knows his husiness can tell in a moment that he is approaching danger. Another little oddity is that a river pilot (akes his steering sights aft instead of fo ward, as a landsman would naturally suppose. He gets two shore points on a line and steers by them, and if they 'open up' or widen out, ne hauls over to one side or the other until they come together again. The har pilot, on the other hand, depends entirely on his compass. Piloting is a curious business, and most of the famous med of the old days have passed away. A few more years will see the last of them."